

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DARLINGTON

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

1971



DARLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1971

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**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS AND STAFF
OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY**

Medical Officer of Health

ELAINE M. OSBORNE,

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Chief Public Health Inspector

D. G. WILLSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., DIP. P.H.I.E.B.

Qualified Meat and Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspector

D. S. PRATT, M.A.P.H.I., DIP. P.H.I.E.B.

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Miss C. N. M. ABERY

ANNUAL REPORT, 1971

DARLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the 90th Annual Report on health and sanitary circumstances of your district for the year 1971.

According to the Registrar General's mid-year estimates, the population decreased from 33,310 to 31,810. Vital statistics, which enable a comparison to be made between the health of a district and the health of the country as a whole, may be summed up as follows:—

The infantile mortality rate increased to 24 from 18, being represented by 14 deaths. Ten of these babies died on the first day of life, eight of prematurity, one from dysmaturity and one from a congenital abnormality. A few years ago these would probably all have been stillbirths. Two further infants died before the end of the first week from congenital abnormalities, and the remaining deaths occurred one at 6½ weeks from a congenital abnormality and the other 4 months from a subarachnoid haemorrhage probably due to a congenital abnormality of blood vessels in the brain.

The live births rose from 16.3 in 1970 to 18.4 giving a standardised rate of 14.9 compared with 16 for England and Wales.

The general death rate rose from 7.8 to 8.2 giving a standardised rate of 13.1. The rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

There were 8 stillbirths during the year giving a rate of 13 compared with 12 for the country as a whole, a considerable decrease on last year. Three of these were due to prematurity, one to a congenital abnormality, one to an abnormality in pregnancy, and in the other three the cause was unknown.

Deaths from carcinoma of the lung decreased this year from 12 to 10. Eight occurred in men and two in women.

The two cases of leukaemia were both in men over 55 years.

Deaths from ischaemic heart disease increased from 64 to 74, being the major cause of death and usually ascribed to the pressures of modern living. This represented an increase of one in males and nine in females.

Notifiable diseases decreased considerably from a total of 480 to 29, largely due to the decrease in measles notifications from 420 to 12.

Routine childhood immunisation was continued during the year to give protection against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. Vaccination was also carried out against measles, tuberculosis and rubella.

During the year routine vaccination of babies against smallpox in the second year of life was suspended following a recommendation from the Department of Health because of the dangers of complications. It can still be given at a later age, however, on parental request.

Applications for improvement grants continue to come in in ever increasing numbers even though the final date for the payment of these grants has been extended a further 12 months.

Finally, I wish to thank the Council for their assistance and my staff for their conscientious hard work throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Elaine M. Osborne,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G., M.F.C.M.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Rural District in acres	.. ..	45,144
Resident population (including forces stationed in the area)	.. ..	31,810
Total number of houses at 31st December, 1971 (including R.A.F. Married Quarters)	.. ..	10,245
Number of inhabited houses (excluding R.A.F. Married Quarters at 1st April, 1971)	.. ..	9,821
Rateable value at 1st April, 1971	.. ..	£1,429,700
Sum represented by a penny rate	.. ..	£14,752
General Rate (excluding additional items and special rates in certain parishes) made in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1972	..	82½p

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR RECENT YEARS
AS COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES

Estimated Population of Darl'ton R.D.C.	Years	GENERAL DEATH RATE			INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE			LIVE BIRTH RATE		
		Darlington R.D.C.		England and Wales Rate	Darlington R.D.C.		England and Wales Rate	Darlington R.D.C.		England and Wales Rate
		No. of Deaths	Rate		No. of Deaths	Rate		No. of Births	Rate	
20,100	1957	146	10.17	11.5	10	20.4	23.1	490	19.26	16.1
21,280	1958	151	11.2	11.7	10	19.4	22.6	515	18.9	16.4
22,300	1959	179	12.5	11.6	15	32.6	22.2	460	16.1	16.5
22,880	1960	195	13.5	11.5	14	26.4	21.7	531	17.9	17.1
24,000	1961	187	12.9	12.0	14	26.6	21.4	526	16.9	17.4
25,440	1962	228	*8.9	11.9	13	22.1	21.6	587	*23.07	18.0
26,100	1963	207	*7.9	12.2	15	26.9	21.1	557	*21.3	18.2
26,490	1964	217	*8.2	11.3	16	27.8	20.0	575	*21.7	18.4
27,040	1965	251	*9.3	11.5	13	22.2	19.0	586	*21.7	18.0
27,940	1966	246	*8.8	11.7	11	20.754	19.0	530	*18.97	17.7
28,990	1967	206	*7.1	11.2	8	16.0	18.3	499	*17.2	17.2
31,510	1968	239	*7.6	11.9	5	9.4	18.0	530	*16.8	16.8
32,770	1969	262	*8.0	11.9	5	9.0	18.0	533	*16.3	16.3
33,310	1970	261	*7.8	11.7	9	18.0	18.0	506	*15.2	16.0
31,810	1971	262	*8.2	11.6	14	24.0	18.0	586	*18.4	16.0

*Rate before adjustment by comparability factor, supplied by Registrar General.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population – 31,810
(1970 Population – 33,310)

Live Births

Number – 586.
Rate per 1,000 population – 18.4.
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate – 0.93.
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births) – 7%.

Still Births

Number – 8.
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births – 13

Total live and still births

Number – 594.

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).

Number – 14.
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 24
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births.. 22
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 51
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000
live births). 20
Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week per 1,000
total live births). 20
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1
week combined per 1,000 total live and still births). . . 34

Maternal deaths (including abortion)

Number – nil England and Wales – 0.17

Deaths, all ages

Number – 262.
Rate per 1,000 of the population 8.2.
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate – 1.13

Standardised Rates as compared with England and Wales

	Darlington R.D.C.	England and Wales
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	14.9	16.0
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	13.0	12.0
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24.0	18.0
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	20.0	12.0
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	34.0	22.0
Maternal mortality	Nil	0.18
Death rate per 1,000 population ..	13.1	11.6

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

The population decreased from 33,310 to 31,810 in the year under review.

The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition the death rate area comparability factor has been adjusted to take account of the presence of any residential institutions. The use of the factor makes the birth and death rates comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rates for any other area.

Comparability factors for your area are:—

Births	Deaths
0.93	1.6

Live Births

There was a decrease in the standardised birth rate from 16.0 in 1970 to 14.9 in 1971. The rate before adjustment by the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 18.4 making a ratio to the national rate of 0.93.

The number of illegitimate births was 39 as compared with 33 and the percentage of live total births which were illegitimate increased from 6.5% in 1970 to 7% in the year under review.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	269	278	547
Illegitimate	18	21	39
	287	299	586

Still Births

The number of still births was 8, a decrease of 6 from the previous year giving a rate of 13 as compared with 27. The rate for England and Wales was 12.

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	4	4	8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				4	4	8
				==	==	==

Deaths of infants under 1 year

The number of infant deaths was 14 an increase of 5 on last year, giving a rate of 24 as compared with 18. The rate for the country is 18.

12 of these deaths occurred during the first week of life, and were due to prematurity or injury at birth and the other 2 were from congenital abnormality.

Deaths (all ages)

The number of deaths registered in your district after correction for inward and outward transfers was 262 as compared with 261 in 1970. This gives a rate of 8.2 per 1,000 population as compared with a figure of 7.8 for 1970.

The rate for your district after adjustment by the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 13.1, making a ratio to the national rate of 1.6.

Death Rates for certain diseases as compared with England and Wales

				Rate per 1,000 Population	
				Darlington Rural District	England and Wales
General death rate	..	..		8.2	11.7
Cancer, Lung and Bronchus	..			0.31	0.617
Other Cancer	..	..	..	1.0	1.773
Respiratory Tuberculosis	..			0.03	0.019
Other Tuberculosis	..	..		0.06	0.014

Accidents

	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75 & over
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Motor Vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Train accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falls in the home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Extensive burns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total all ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant neoplasms	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes mellitus	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other endocrine etc., diseases	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaemias	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Disorders	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple sclerosis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of nervous system	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertensive disease	44	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischaemic heart disease	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of heart disease	21	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrovascular disease	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of circulatory system	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and emphysema	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of digestive system	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	148	114	5	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	11	5	9	8	26	19	35	32	52	42

The main causes of death were heart disease, cancer, diseases of the blood vessels of the brain, pneumonia and bronchitis. Heart disease, which includes coronary disease, accounted for 84 deaths (32.8%), cancer for 42 deaths (16%), diseases of the blood vessels of the brain for 37 deaths (14%), bronchitis and emphysema 12 deaths (4.6%), and pneumonia 6 deaths (2.3%).

Approximately 40% of the deaths were at ages 75 years and over.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

There was a pleasing decrease in the number of notifications this year (29 compared with 480 last year.)

This was mainly due to a decrease in the number of measles notifications from 420 to 12. I hope this is due to our present measles vaccination campaign but we must not be too complacent about this as measles tends to occur in biennial cycles and this is the year when a low incidence would have been expected in any case.

One isolated case of dysentery and one of food poisoning were notified though 97 faecal specimens were taken. The general practitioners co-operate well with us, referring all cases of diarrhoea. In this way we hope to discover all of food poisoning and dysentery occurring in the district.

This year there were no outbreaks of infectious disease brought back by holiday makers travelling abroad.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASM

The following table gives the deaths from Malignant Neoplasm in age groups and localisation.

Localisation	—14		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—64		65—74		75 & over		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Malignant Neoplasm Buccal Cavity etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
Malignant Neoplasm .. Intestine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	8	2
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	2	2	—	1	6	5

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Table of cases as notified and after correction set out in age groups

	At all ages	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—9	10—14	15—24	25 and over	Age unknown	Total Deaths
		M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Jaundice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid) ..	12	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(a) Pulmonary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	29	2	2	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	—	3

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1971.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory male female		Non-Respir'y male female		Respiratory male female		Non-Respir'y male female	
Under 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 4 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5— 9 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
55—64 ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
65 & over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age U.K. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—

The total number of new cases in 1971 was 1 pulmonary as compared with 4 pulmonary in 1970.

Table showing new cases and Mortality during the past 10 years

Year	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory male female		Non-Respir'y male female		Respiratory male female		Non-Respir'y male female	
1962	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	4	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
1965	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
1966	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
1967	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
1968	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1971	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—

Number of cases on register

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1962	50	37	87	6	7	13
1963	50	40	90	7	7	14
1964	56	45	101	6	8	14
1965	53	43	96	7	8	15
1966	53	42	95	7	8	15
1967	54	42	96	7	10	17
1968	53	43	96	7	10	17
1969	57	44	101	7	10	17
1970	60	45	105	7	10	17
1971	62	48	110	7	10	17

Tuberculosis Mortality Rate — Respiratory 1971 — 0.03

Non-Respiratory 1971 — 0.06

CASE RATES FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1971

Rate per 1,000
Population

Notifications (corrected)

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	0.4
Infective Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	0.3
Poliomyelitis:						
Paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Non-Paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Tuberculosis:						
Respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	0.03
Non-Respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	0.03

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

PRIMARIES

Year Group	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67	Others under 16	Total	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67	Others under 16	Total
Diphtheria ..	1	305	88	28	101	7	530	—	—	4	2	552	21	93
Whooping cough ..	1	303	88	28	26	2	448	—	—	3	1	32	4	40
Tetanus ..	1	303	88	28	101	23	546	—	—	4	2	570	100	676
Poliomyelitis ..	1	308	91	27	93	26	546	—	—	2	2	583	22	609
Measles ..	—	179	107	28	22	2	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubella ..	—	—	—	—	—	279	279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BOOSTERS

PRIMARY VACCINATION

Age Group	Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	Total	2 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	Total
Smallpox	1	88	32	13	134	—	7	7

REVACCINATIONS

TUBERCULOSIS VACCINATION AT SECONDARY SCHOOL ENTRY

NO. HEAF TESTED	+ HEAF	— HEAF	NO. VACCINATED
427	22	326	324

LABORATORY WORK

Bacteriological Examinations

URINE

1 sample – negative

FAECES

Number of Specimens	Dysentery Positive	Salmonella Positive	Cl. Welchii Positive
97	10	1	Nil
	Staph. Aureus Positive	E. Coli Positive	
	2	Nil	

WATER

Number of Specimens	Class 1 Satisfactory	Class 2 Fairly Satisfactory	Class 3 Suspicious	Class 4 Unsatisfactory
5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil

ICE CREAM

Number of Samples	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

BOVINE FAECES

Number of Specimens	Salmonella Positive
2	2

The above specimens were taken from calves by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Veterinary Officers. Contacts working on the farm concerned were found to be free of the infection.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

No statutory action was taken under this section.

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY (DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL) IN YOUR AREA

County Medical Officer: Dr. S. Ludkin,
County Hall, Durham,
Telephone No. Durham 4411.

**Assistant County Medical
Officer (No. 9 Area)** Dr. E. M. Osborne,
Area Health Office,
King's Lodge, Market Place,
Bishop Auckland,
Telephone Bishop Auckland 3621

Advice on any of the services listed below may be obtained on application to the above.

Welfare Services

(a) **Residential Hostel Accommodation**—This is provided for aged, infirm and handicapped persons, but the accommodation at present is limited.

Persons from your district maintained during the year in residential hostels were:—

Males	— 9
Females	— 18

Number of Persons on waiting list:—

Males	— Nil
Females	— 4

(b) **Blind Persons**—A comprehensive service is provided which includes medical examination, home visiting and teaching, assistance in obtaining suitable employment in workshops or at home, admission to homes for the blind and general social welfare. Blind persons are admitted to residential hostels when they become unable to manage on their own.

(c) **Other Handicapped Persons**—Certain Welfare services are available for persons who are deaf and dumb, partially sighted, or substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity.

Figures for your district for 1971 were:—

	Total
No. of registered blind persons	56
No. of registered partially sighted persons.. ..	14
No. of registered deaf and dumb persons	61
No. of registered hard of hearing persons	14
No. of registered physically handicapped persons ..	109

Home Nursing

Visits made by the district nurses during the year were:—

	Cases	Visits
(a) Medical cases.. .. .	195	5017
(b) Surgical cases.. .. .	60	1397
(c) Tuberculosis	3	60

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Births attended by County Midwives within your district were

Total births (live and still)	38
Early Hospital Discharges attended	475

Health Visitors

The health visitors provide the link between the home and the County Health Department. They give advice on the care of young children, to expectant and nursing mothers and aged or ill persons and they stress the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

Visits made in your district during the year

Total No. of 1st Visits to Families	4780
Aged 65 and over 1st Visits	693
Tuberculosis 1st Visits	30

Domestic Help

Domestic helps are provided by the County Council where necessary in cases of sickness, childbirth, infirmity or other household emergencies. A charge may be made for this service under certain circumstances according to income scale.

During 1971 the service provided in your district was:—

Total number of cases provided with help during the year	210
Cases attended at 1st January, 1971	145
New cases provided during year	65
Cases terminated	37
Cases attended at 31st December, 1971	173

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Nursing equipment is provided for sick persons at the request of medical practitioners, district nurses and hospital almoners. Invalid chairs are also available and extra nourishment or bedding can be supplied to patients suffering from tuberculosis.

Mental Health Services

Services are available for children and young adults who are mentally subnormal.

	Total
Number registered as mentally disordered	62
Number under supervision in their own homes	44
Number of persons in hospital for the mentally disordered	18

CHIROPODY SERVICES

Five busy Chiropody clinics are held in the Rural District. Three of these have had additional sessions started during the year because of increasing number of patients.

CLINIC	Total number of sessions	Total number of treatments	Number on register at 31.12.71
Newton Aycliffe ..	69	1139	329
Heighington ..	26	421	72
Hurworth	23	364	81
Middleton-St.-George	9	147	53
Sadberge	10	203	56

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

County Child Welfare Clinics to serve certain areas of the Rural District are held in Sedgfield, Shildon, Chilton, Middleton-St.-George, Newton Aycliffe, Hurworth and Heighington, and arrangements exist for mothers and children to attend Darlington Borough Clinics.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL SERVICE

Tuberculosis Service

Clinics are held at Hundens Unit, Hundens Lane, Darlington on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. All cases are seen by appointment.

Special Treatment Service.

Clinics are held at Hundens Unit, Hundens Lane, Darlington as follows:—

Monday (female)	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Tuesday (male)	10 a.m. to 12 noon. 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Wednesday (female)	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Thursday (male)	4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Friday (female)	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
(male)	4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

SECTION B.

WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Distribution of Water

The parishes included within the area of the various statutory undertakers are as follows:—

Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board

Archdeacon Newton (part), Barmpton, Bishopton, Brafferton, Coatham Mundeville (part), Denton, East and West Newbiggin, Great Burdon, High Coniscliffe, Hurworth, Killerby (part), Little Stainton, Low Coniscliffe, Low Dinsdale, Middleton-St.-George, Morton Palms, Neasham, Piercebridge, Sadberge, Summerhouse, Whessoe (part).

Durham County Water Board

Great Aycliffe, Great Stainton, Heighington, Houghton-le-Side, Killerby (part), Walworth, Coatham Mundeville (part).

Darlington County Borough Council

Whessoe (part) and Hurworth (part of Hurworth Moor).

General

Villages and hamlets have main piped water from statutory undertakers except in Low Dinsdale and the parish of Sockburn.

- (a) The majority of the houses in Low Dinsdale parish are situated in the village of Middleton-St.-George and are supplied by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board. In Low Dinsdale hamlet the houses take their supply from a private bore and shallow well.
- (b) At Sockburn a private spring is piped and serves nearly all the houses.

Average Hardness in Parts per Million

Darlington Corporation 98 p.p.m.

Durham County Water Board:

(a) Burnhope-Tunstall supply
as CaCO_3 30-49 p.p.m.

(b) Derwent as CaCO_3 55 p.p.m.

River Tees Supply
Total Carb. Non-Carb.

Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board 60 30 30

(p.p.m. to degree of hardness divide by 14.9).

Fluoride content of water

Darlington Corporation	0.09—0.25 p.p.m.
Durham County Water Board	
(a) Burnhope-Tunstall supply	} Only natural fluoride is present in the water and varies from .1 to .45 p.p.m.
(b) Derwent	

Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board Trace 0.1 p.p.m.

The Council agreed with the policy of fluorination as suggested by B.M.A. (1PPM).

No waters in the area are known to be plumbo solvent.

Bacteriological Examination of Water

Darlington Corporation took no samples within the Rural District.

The Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board took 314 samples of which 8 were unsatisfactory.

Durham County Water Board took 11 samples all of which were satisfactory.

During the year 5 samples were taken by this Department, all of which were reported as being satisfactory.

Chemical Examination of Water

No samples were taken for chemical assay.

Proportion of dwellings and population supplied with water from public mains.

PARISH	No. of Occupied Houses	Approx. Population	Water Authority Supplying	Direct to the house		Total houses supplied	% of houses supplied	Approx. Pop. supplied direct
				Open	Meter			
Archdeacon Newton	19	60	T.V. & C.W.B.	—	20	20	100	60
Aycliffe	294	932	D.C.W.B.	303	—	303	100	932
Newton Aycliffe	5,809	18,426	D.C.W.B.	5,811	—	5,811	100	18,426
Barmpton	18	57	T.V. & C.W.B.	—	9	9	50	29
Brafferton	47	149	T.V. & C.W.B.	45	8	53	100	149
Great Burdon	21	66	T.V. & C.W.B.	14	7	21	100	66
Coatham Mundeville	42	133	T.V. & C.W.B. D.C.W.B.	33	15	48	100	133
High Coniscliffe	83	263	T.V. & C.W.B.	67	20	87	100	263
Low Coniscliffe	141	447	T.V. & C.W.B.	133	14	147	100	447
Denton	17	54	T.V. & C.W.B.	16	2	18	100	54
Low Dinsdale	193	611	T.V. & C.W.B.	178	7	185	95	580
East & West Newbiggin	8	25	T.V. & C.W.B.	—	10	10	100	25
Bishopton	100	317	T.V. & C.W.B.	92	19	111	100	317
Heighington	635	2,012	D.C.W.B.	555	75	630	98	1,971
Houghton-le-Side	19	60	D.C.W.B.	8	12	20	100	60
Hurworth	1,080	3,423	T.V. & C.W.B., D'tn Cor.	1,086	37	1,123	100	3,423
Killerby	24	76	T.V. & C.W.B., D.C.W.B.	19	6	25	100	76
Middleton-St.-George	683	2,165	T.V. & C.W.B.	673	27	700	100	2,165
Great Stainton	28	88	D.C.W.B.	16	12	28	100	88
Morton Palms	12	38	T.V. & C.W.B.	4	12	16	100	38
Neasham	112	355	T.V. & C.W.B.	97	26	123	100	355
Piercebridge	50	158	T.V. & C.W.B.	47	9	56	100	158
Little Stainton	21	66	T.V. & C.W.B.	13	10	23	100	66
Sadberge	227	720	T.V. & C.W.B.	224	21	245	100	720
Sockburn	9	28	Neasham Hill (Johnson)	13	—	13	100	28
Summerhouse	25	79	T.V. & C.W.B.	27	3	30	100	79
Walworth	38	101	D.C.W.B. & Walworth E.	18	11	29	80	80
Whessoe	284	901	D'ton Cor., T.V. & C.W.B.	282	12	294	100	901
	10,034	31,810		8,995	404	10,178	97%	31,689

None of the population is supplied by standpipe

(a) Aycliffe

Aycliffe Sewage Works was taken over by the Council in 1950. Originally built in 1941 for the Royal Ordnance Factory, it was being used to treat sewage from the Trading Estate (which occupied the old R.O.F. site), and from the new town of Newton Aycliffe which was developing rapidly. The Council added sewage from Aycliffe Village and carried out minor modifications and extensions to the works, but by the late 1950's the original plant was becoming overloaded and consideration had to be given to further extensions.

At that time the Works comprised a screen, three settling tanks, four filters and four humus tanks, together with four retaining tanks for sludge and 4,000 sq. yds. of sludge drying beds, and were capable of treating about 500,000 gallons per day.

Substantial extensions were eventually carried out in 1963/4 at an overall cost of £240,000 which increased the capacity to 1.3 million gallons per day, and was so designed to be capable of a further 50% extension. Since 1965 there have been very substantial increases in flows of sewage, primarily from new factory developments and when the Housing Minister decided to increase the ultimate population of Newton Aycliffe from 20,000 to 45,000 it became essential to review the situation once more.

The present contract is a result and the new works have a design capacity of 5 million gallons per day, sufficient to deal with the sewage from the new town, the industrial estate, and the Council's proposed new industrial development site, Aycliffe Hospital, the villages of Heighington, Redworth, Aycliffe, Brafferton, Coatham Mundeville and Copelaw Approved School (Sedgefield R.D.C.). In addition Shildon U.D.C. are to abandon their works and discharge their sewage to Aycliffe for treatment.

Because of the limited area of the site a different system of biological treatment is to be employed; aeration tanks are to be used for the new extensions instead of percolating filters.

New inlet works have been built at the north end of the site where most of the outfall sewers discharge and additional storm tanks are provided. At the south inlet works further extensions are included to give more refined preliminary treatment to the sewage. The settling tanks provided in 1963 are to be retained and three new settling tanks built. Each of these tanks will discharge to six aeration pockets and each set of pockets to two final tanks. The effluent will be discharged via a 60" diameter pipe into the culvert carrying Demon's Beck.

Sludge is withdrawn from both the primary tanks and final tanks and treated separately. From the primary tanks sludge is pumped into deep holding tanks and partially dewatered. Sludge from the final tanks goes to a mechanical separator in which a chemical polyelectrolyte is added so that the sludge is thickened and may be skimmed off the surface. The two thickened sludges are then pumped to the north of the site to a large digestion plant, where the sludge is conditioned in two heated digestion tanks and three secondary tanks. Experimental work seems to indicate that the resulting sludge should be amenable to pressing, and thus the work of drying it can be carried out mechanically. An experimental press is already installed and is being used to evaluate various possibilities and if found successful a much larger pressing plant will be built adjacent to the existing sludge tanks. Should this not be possible, then the 152 acres of land already purchased by the Council to the East of Aycliffe Village may be used for sludge drying and disposal. At present the land is used for sludge disposal and agriculture.

A new office and laboratory block, and a larger workshop has been built at the same time and the total estimated cost of these works, excluding the future pressing plant, is £1,750,000.

Considerable progress was made in the year under review and part of the new Works was commissioned. It is intended to have the official opening of the Works in November, 1972 when all will be complete.

During the year under review (ending March, 1972) no meters were available and the daily flow through the Works was estimated to be on average approximately 3,000,000 gallons.

(b) Bishopton

The works were completed in 1963 and were especially designed to deal with the considerable discharge of farm waste effluent. The average daily flow for the year ending March, 1972 was 7,892 gallons and the dry weather flow for this period was 5,357 gallons. The design capacity of the works is 10,800 gallons per day. The effluent discharged to the beck can be said to be reasonably satisfactory.

(c) Brafferton and Coatham Mundeville

Slow progress was maintained throughout the year on the new sewerage scheme, estimated to cost £84,200. The villages of Brafferton, Coatham Mundeville and part of the parish of Whessoe, comprising a little over a hundred dwellings altogether, are being sewered to a new pumping station situated in Brafferton and connected by rising main to Aycliffe Sewage Disposal Works.

The whole of the work should have been completed before the end of the year but because of a number of delays and problems, the completion date is now expected to be February, 1972.

(d) Great Burdon

The village was sewered to a pumping station connected to the Corporation's sewer in 1959. All houses are connected to the sewer with an allowance for future development, and most of this allow-

ance will be taken up by a proposal which received planning permission during 1970. The average flow was 3,404 gallons per day and average dry weather flow 3,300 gallons per day.

(e) High Coniscliffe.

The proposed new sewerage scheme for the village was approved by the Council in June, 1971 at an estimated cost of £30,000. The existing unsatisfactory scheme consisting of a sewer to a tank with overflow to irrigation trenches was to be partly utilised to deal with surface water and the new system was to deal separately with the foul sewage. Gravity sewers were laid to a pumping station and thence by rising main to the head of the sewer at Merrybent where the sewerage arrangements were designed to take this additional sewage. By the end of the year the rising main was completed and the pumphouse and other sewer were fifty per-cent complete.

(f) Low Coniscliffe and Merrybent

This scheme was completed in 1968 and provides for gravity sewers connected to a pumping station with rising main to Darlington Corporation sewer near the Waterworks to deal with existing houses and business premises. Allowances were made in the scheme to deal with the flow from High Coniscliffe and Piercebridge. The average dry weather flow for Low Coniscliffe and Merrybent was 33,370 gallons per day, the average daily flow was 18,600 gallons.

(g) Heighington and Redworth

These villages are now sewered to the Aycliffe Sewage Works with the Sewage from School Aycliffe Hospital.

(h) Hurworth, Hurworth Place and Neasham

Hurworth Sewage Works, completed in 1965, deal with the sewage from the villages of Hurworth, Hurworth Place and Neasham and was originally designed to treat 120,000 gallons per day. There are pumping stations at Neasham and Hurworth Place. A pumping station was put in by a private developer to deal with a housing site at Hurworth and will eventually be taken over by the Council.

Considerable housing development is taking place in the area and when completed the Works may be slightly overloaded. The developer has agreed to make a contribution towards the costs of installing equipment to provide for recirculation of the final effluent which will cost approximately £2,200.

During the year seven hundred yards of defective 12" diameter sewer was taken up and replaced with seventy-two yards of 18" diameter sewer and six hundred and twenty-eight yards of 15" diameter sewer, together with new manholes at a final cost of £20,000.

The average dry weather flow for the year ending March, 1972 was 117,000 gallons per day. The effluent discharged to the River Tees can be said to be reasonably satisfactory.

(i) Middleton-St.-George

The plant at Middleton-One-Row was brought into use in 1960 and was designed to treat a dry weather flow of 71,500 gallons per day. The average daily flow for the year was 90,752 gallons per day and dry weather flow 78,888 gallons per day. The Council have taken over the existing Ministry of Defence Sewage Disposal Works at Teesside Airport, together with a rising main and ejector station, on condition that the latter was replaced with a new pumping station. The sewage works comprise settlement tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks and the sludge drying beds capable of treating 86,400 gallons per day. The present average daily flow of 81,000 gallons and the dry weather flow of 68,000 gallons per day.

(j) Summerhouse

The proposed scheme for this small village of twenty-nine dwellings received Ministry approval in April, 1971 and the whole of the work was completed by October, 1971. Separate sewerage is provided for foul sewage and for rainwater and the treatment works utilise an extended aeration system incorporating an oxidation ditch. The cost of the scheme was approximately £12,000.

(k) Killerby and Denton

Similar schemes with new foul sewers and sewage disposal works are to be considered for the villages of Killerby and Denton and these have been tentatively programmed for 1972. At both villages, because of the smaller populations "packaged" sewage treatment units known as the "BIOX" by Macleod and Miller is favoured instead of the pasveer ditch used at Summerhouse.

(l) Piercebridge

When the High Coniscliffe scheme is completed a new sewerage scheme will be prepared for the village and it is possible that sewage will be pumped to the head of the sewer at High Coniscliffe. At present the village is served by several small tanks and cesspools which are emptied by the Council.

(m) Sadberge

The works are overloaded and require renewal. The Council's Consultant engineers prepared a scheme in 1967 which was accepted by the Council, but after further consideration it was decided that the proposed site of the new works was too close to the village and a new site was found two hundred yards further to the north.

The scheme provides for a new works consisting of two settling tanks, two percolating filters, two humus tanks, and, because the ditch to which the final effluent is discharged has a very small flow, the effluent is directed over three grass plots before finally entering the ditch.

Some properties at the north end of the village which were not previously sewered will be drained direct to the works, where it will be necessary to provide pumps to lift sewage into the inlet.

At the south side, part of the village is served by a septic tank and a new pumping station will be provided here with a rising main discharging to the main sewer leading to the works.

Parts of the original sewers are to be relaid as they are under capacity.

Work on the scheme, estimated to cost £63,000, should have started in June, 1971, but did not in fact commence until November. The completion date is now expected to be September, 1972.

(n) Whessoe

The built-up area of this parish, which comprises some ribbon development immediately North of Darlington is sewered to a pumping station with a rising main discharging into the Darlington Corporation sewer at Harrowgate Hill.

(o) Houghton-le-Side, Little Stainton, Walworth, Great Stainton and Archdeacon Newton

The Council have an old tank with irrigation arrangement at Houghton-le-Side which will require alteration and improvement.

At Little Stainton there is a modern tank and filter serving four Council houses and one farmhouse. At Walworth similar arrangements serve four Council houses and two agricultural cottages.

The village of Great Stainton, comprising nineteen premises is served by a small modern works.

The hamlet of Archdeacon Newton has a tank and filter constructed many years ago.

Charges for treatment of Farm effluent

The following charges for farm effluent were made in 1966 and are still operative.

1. For each milch cow £2.00 or £1.25p when passing through a milking parlour, per annum.
2. For any other beast standing in a byre connected to the sewer £1.25 per annum.
3. For each pig or boar in a sty connected to the sewer 50p per annum.

The sewage works affected by these discharges are as follows:— Middleton-St.-George, Heighington, Great Burdon (Darlington Corporation), Sadberge and Bishopton.

Discharges from twelve premises were received and payment from all have been made.

County Borough of Darlington – Charges for treatment of Sewage

Charges are based on sewerage and sewage disposal rate levied in the Rural District or County Borough whichever is the higher and this rate is applied to Great Burdon, Whessoe, Hurworth and Low Coniscliffe.

Trade Effluent

The policy of accepting trade effluent discharged into the public sewer on the Aycliffe Industrial Estate was reviewed in 1970 and whereas existing users are permitted to continue to discharge at an agreed level, any increase or change, or any new users would be the subject of a new Agreement.

Recreation facilities

- (a) By the end of the year detailed plans were almost complete for an indoor swimming pool, sports hall, squash courts, etc., estimated to cost £1,000,000 and arrangements for a site in the town centre at Newton Aycliffe were almost finished. Tenders will be invited for the project early in 1972.
- (b) Bishopton Lakes Area
A layout plan was submitted for the use of some 13½ acres of water available when a sand and gravel quarry is abandoned and it was accepted, subject to reasonable terms being agreed with the owners.

Street Cleaning

The town centre at Newton Aycliffe, including the car parks and the shopping centres at Neville Parade and Simpasture are cleaned daily and one man is employed full-time on the task. A new pedestrian operated mechanical sweeper was purchased to replace the old one and has proved very effective.

Public Scavenging

Three new refuse vehicles were delivered during the year, two of which should have been delivered during 1970, but were delayed largely because of industrial disputes. This put a considerable strain on the refuse collection service and a refuse vehicle had to be hired for a considerable period.

There is a normal complement of seven refuse vehicles, two of which operate from the depot at Middleton-St.-George and the others from the main depot at Aycliffe. One of the vehicles is allocated to the collection of trade refuse. It also makes special collections from domestic premises of bulky items such as unwanted furniture. This is a free service and very much in demand, but unfortunately, large quantities of rubbish have still to be collected from the verges of roads in the district.

There are thirty-one men employed by the Council on refuse collection, including the bulldozer driver, and they are supervised by one foreman. The Payloader, a rubber tyred loading shovel, used for spreading and compacting refuse at the tip was, another source of trouble. After a considerable amount was spent on major overhauls it still failed to operate efficiently and a new machine had to be purchased for the sum of £7,000.

Refuse disposal for the Northern part of the district is by controlled tipping at Summerhouse, whilst the Southern part is served by the Darlington Corporation's tip at Skipbridge. Occupiers of business premises are permitted to dispose of trade refuse on the tip at

Summerhouse on payment of 0.50p – £1.50 per load, depending on size of load. Free tipping facilities are sometimes given to contractors if the spoil can be utilised to the advantage of the Council at the tip.

Trade refuse collection charges are at present £2.50 for three bins per week and £1.25 per annum for each additional bin. Bulk refuse collection is charged at £3.00 per hour.

Charges for cesspool emptying were reviewed during the year and in respect of domestic premises, charges were made of £1.00 per hour and for business premises, £1.60 per hour.

There are thirty-one men employed on refuse collection, including the Payloader driver, all supervised by one foreman. During the year there was a certain amount of industrial unrest, working to rule and the like, in order to express dis-satisfaction with bonus rates. This was resolved when the Council agreed to institute work study incentive schemes and Consultants were engaged at a fee of approximately £1,000 to assist the Council's own Work Study Officer.

There are now just over 4,000 properties on the paper sack scheme which represents forty per cent of the total number in the district. In the light of experience gained, all paper sack holders now being provided are fully guarded free standing units.

There are 186 litter bins, including those in laybys, sited throughout the district all of which are regularly emptied by the refuse collectors.

Public Conveniences

There are seven public conveniences in the area, one in each of the villages of Heighington, Hurworth Place, Aycliffe and Middleton-One-Row and three at Newton Aycliffe. All are regularly cleansed six days each week.

A new public convenience was designed for erection at Western Lakes area, Newton Aycliffe, and many of the latest ideas to combat vandalism were incorporated. It is proposed to instal all pipework and cisterns in a service corridor and the valves are all to be remote controlled, and by foot operation where possible.

Dog Catcher

A dog catcher was appointed on a shared basis with Darlington Corporation and supplied with a specially equipped van. It has been a noticeable effect on the stray dog population which was having severe consequences on sheep farms bordering the suburbs. Dogs were reported in packs and large numbers of sheep were being slaughtered during the night time. During the day the dogs apparently returned to their homes or back street lairs. The cost and time of the operative and vehicle are shared on a 3:2 basis, the Corporation taking the larger share.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE — PROGRESS REPORT ON SCHEMES IN HAND.

Name of Scheme and Area to be served	Water or Sewerage	Date of Ministry of Health Inquiry or Investigation	Estimated Cost	Date of Ministry of Health Approval	Date Commenced	Date Completed	If in progress state stage	Remarks
High Coniscliffe	Sewerage	6/7/71	£30,000	25/7/71	27/10/71	—	60% complete	—
Sadberge	S. & S.D.	23/2/70	£63,000	6/3/70	Nov. 1971	—	—	—
Brafferton and Coatham Mundeville	Sewerage	3/7/68	£84,200	20/8/68	July 1970	—	95% complete	—
Summerhouse	S. & S.D.	8/3/71	£10,800	8/4/71	June 1971	Oct. 1971	—	—
Killerby	S. & S.D.	—	£10,000	—	—	—	—	Programmed for 1972.
Denton	S. & S.D.	—	£10,000	—	—	—	—	Programmed for 1972.
Aycliffe S.D.W., extensions	S.D.	17/10/67	£1,750,000	December, 1968	Jan. 1969	—	Part of works commissioned	Official opening will be in Nov. 1972.
Hurworth	Sewerage	—	£20,000	—	5/2/71	27/8/71	—	Replacement of existing sewer.
Piercebridge	Sewerage	—	—	—	—	—	—	Design work to be carried out in 1971.

W.C. Conversions

Public Health Act. 1936, Section 47

The grant for closet conversions where a sewer is available is half the cost, where notice is served. There is now no grant made in respect of properties where a sewer is not available as in all cases it is expected that advantage should be taken of standard and discretionary grants.

No closet conversions were carried out during the year.

As part of improvement grant works three closet conversions have been carried out where sewers are available and five where there are no sewers.

The total number of closet conversions carried out during the year was nine.

The following table indicates the present position of the earth closets in the district.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF EARTH CLOSETS IN THE AREA - 1971

Parish	No. of Earth Closets	No. with Sewer Available	Remarks
Ayeliffe	2	—	Two properties in village cannot be sewered. One being improved
Barmpton	2	—	No sewer available in Barmpton Village.
Bratferton	9	9	Proposed new sewer will connect up all properties.
Coatham Mundeville	3	2	Some of these properties should be sewered by proposed new sewer.
High Coniscliffe	5	1	Property where sewer available subject to an undertaking. Others outlying.
Low Coniscliffe	4	3	Three properties subject to Housing Act Orders.
Denton	1	—	One farmhouse outlying.
Low Dinsdale	4	—	Two of these properties are vacant. Others outlying.
Heighington	2	1	Property where sewer available is subject to a Closing Order. Other outlying.
Houghton-le-Side	5	3	Three properties with sewer available are condemned.
Hurworth	16	4	Properties where sewer available are condemned. The remaining twelve outlying properties where no sewer is available seven are unfit houses and four are derelict.
Middleton-St.-George	5	—	Two properties subject to orders under Housing Act. All properties outlying.

Parish	No. of Earth Closets	No. with Sewer Available	Remarks
Morton Palms	6	—	All outlying.
Neasham	5	3	Of the properties where sewer available, two are subject to orders under Housing Acts. Two properties outlying.
Newbiggin, East & West, Little Stainton	7	—	All outlying. 3 houses are being improved.
Piercebridge	19	—	There are seventeen dwellings in the village with earth closets and no sewer available. Of these four are condemned. Two properties outlying are subject to undertakings.
Redworth	3	—	All outlying.
Sadberge	6	4	There are six dwellings in the parish with earth closets. Of these, four in the village are subject to action under the Housing Acts. Two properties are being improved.
Summerhouse and Killerby	20	14	Of the properties with sewer available, one is a scheduled property and one is considered sub-standard. The new sewer will make a sewer available to the remaining properties. Inadequate sewerage system in these villages.
Walworth	3	—	No sewer available.
Whessoe	10	1	The property where sewer available is to be converted. Remaining properties outlying.

SUMMARY

Total number of earth closets in district – 137.

Total number of earth closets with sewer available – 45 of which 19 are the subject of orders under the Housing Acts.

The proposed new sewers in the area will make sewers available to approximately a further 34 properties. This will mean that there will be left in the district when the present proposals are completed approximately 79 earth closets with no sewer available.

SANITARY INSPECTION

Summary of inspections, investigations and visits made during 1971 as compared to 1970:—

	1970	1971
Complaints investigated	89	104
Public Health Acts:—		
Houses	13	5
Other Premises	6	2
Animals improperly kept	2	3
Dirty and verminous premises	80	38
Drainage defects	23	75
Conversions	3	—
Cesspools	9	6
Scavenging	15	10
Water Supplies (including samples)	23	8
Dangerous Buildings	2	—
Offensive Trades	—	—
Living Vans	12	18
Public Conveniences	—	—
Re-inspections	8	16
Pest Control	28	30
Street cleaning	—	1
Total ..	<u>224</u>	<u>316</u>

Clean Air Act, 1956:—

Smoke Control	106	173
Notices served	6	—
Smoke Observations	19	40
Chimney Heights	—	4
Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Instrument	17	16
Volumetric Smoke Filter	29	48
Total ..	<u>177</u>	<u>281</u>

Housing Acts:—

Houses	161	111
Overcrowding	14	15
Certificate of disrepair/Qualification Certificates	—	13
Improvement Grants	325	464
Applications for re-housing	23	25
Council house repairs and maintenance	58	24
Re-inspections	40	23
Demolitions	20	28
Total ..	<u>641</u>	<u>703</u>

	1970	1971
Factories Acts:—		
Factories with power	14	14
Factories without power	—	—
Outworkers	—	—
Sites of building operation and works of engineering construction	2	9
Total ..	16	23

Food and Drugs Acts:—

Registered Food Premises	..	..	..	7	9
Food Shops	..	..	..	36	22
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	8	12
Canteens	..	..	..	7	8
School Canteens	..	..	..	21	2
Public Houses	..	..	..	11	15
Ice Cream Vendors	..	..	..	1	3
Butcher's Shops	..	..	..	6	7
Poultry Packers	..	..	..	17	9
Milk Distributors	..	..	..	1	2
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	2	7
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	72	63
Unsound Food	..	..	..	43	35
Bakehouse	..	..	..	5	—
Investigation of Food Complaints	..	..	..	33	40
Food Factories	..	..	..	—	1
Delivery Vehicles	..	..	..	4	4
Food Stalls	..	..	..	11	1
Prosecutions	..	..	..	—	6
Total	..	..	..	285	246

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	..	45	36
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Infectious Diseases:—

Infectious Disease ..	..	..	..	..	244	142
Infectious contacts ..	..	..	..	..	35	25
Food Poisoning investigations ..	..	..	..	..	24	6
Dysentery investigations, Cases ..	..	..	..	..	9	6
Contacts ..	..	..	..	..	2	19
Pathological specimens collected ..	..	..	..	..	168	35
Fumigations ..	..	..	..	..	—	—
				Total ..	482	233

Rodent Control:—	..	..	..	..	..	61	75
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						1970	1971
Miscellaneous:—							
Sundry visits	..	..	..	..	..	123	112
Interviews ..	..	..	..	..	..	174	69
Sewage Works	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
Sewerage ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Farm effluents	..	..	..	..	..	13	7
Refuse tips ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6
Diseases of animals	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Biological specimens	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Disposal of dead ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Ineffective visits	..	..	..	..	..	150	173
Footpaths and bridle roads	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Petrol tanks	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Shelters ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Boarding Establishments ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
Scrap Metal Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Abandoned vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	20	48
Dumping of Rubbish	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
Land Charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19
Noise Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	11	6
Rent Act Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	—	5
Total						546	482
Grand Total						2,566	2,395

During the year rather fewer visits were carried out compared to 1970. The main reason was due to a reduced incidence of dysentery and infectious disease. However it can be said that generally more effective inspections were carried out in the field of environmental hygiene, particularly in relation to housing and improvement grants.

SECTION C.

HOUSING

Erection of New Houses

The total number of occupied houses at the 31st December was 9,821 and the number of houses built during the year is shown in the attached table.

New Houses completed during year	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total 1971	Total 1970
(a) By Local Authority ..	47	—	47	—
(b) By any other Housing Authority	—	—	—	—
(c) By private persons ..	—	98	98	62

Improvement Grants—Housing Acts, 1969 & 71

1. Discretionary Grants

(a) Applications approved by the Council during the year	
(i) for conversion ..	28
(ii) for improvement ..	6
Total ..	34
(b) Total Number of applications approved since inception of scheme	353
(c) Amounts paid in grants by the Council during the year (for 19 houses) ..	£12,501.85
(d) Total Amounts paid in grants by the Council since inception of scheme ..	£98,401.96

2. Standard Grants

(a) Applications approved by the Council during the year	19
(b) Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme	230
(c) Amounts paid in grants by the Council during the year (for 19 houses) ..	£3,477.78
(d) Total amount paid in grants by the Council since inception of scheme. ..	£27,358.81

The Housing Act 1969 increased the maximum amount of discretionary grant to £1,000 or 50% of the approved cost, and for a standard grant to £200 (or in the case of an extended standard Grant, £450) or 50% of the cost. Considerable interest has been shown by residents in the district, resulting in the improvement of many sub-standard houses some of which have been subject to action taken under the Housing Act 1957.

Considerable time is expended in advising the public on the grants available, and in examining properties in order to advise intending applicants.

The Housing Acts 1971 came into force on 23rd June 1971, and applies to all applications approved after that date. This Act empowers local authorities within development and intermediate areas to give a further increased grant, the intention being to so encourage house improvements at a more rapid rate. Discretionary Grants are now increased up to £1,500 maximum or 75% of the approved cost and Standard Grants to £300 (or in the case of an Extended Standard, £675) or 75% of the cost.

These very generous amounts of grant have attracted more applications and very many more enquiries.

It is anticipated that the number of applications will increase in the ensuing year.

Rent Act, 1957

There were no applications for certificates of disrepair, since this legislation is becoming superseded by more recent Housing Acts.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A	Houses	IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957	Unfit for human habitation	Number of houses	—
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
			Included by reason of bad arrangement	Number of houses	—
	Demolished	NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
				Number of houses	—
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
			As a result of formal or informal pro- cedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	Number of Houses	2
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	2
			Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Number of Houses	—
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
			Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Number of houses	—
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
			Houses included in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the land compensation Act, 1961	Number of houses	—
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
		Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed		Reported as closed up to 31st December, 1964	—
				Reported as closed since 31st December, 1964	1
B	Unfit Houses Closed closing orders or undertakings	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961		Number of houses	2
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	2
		Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957		Number of houses	—
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	—
C	Number of Persons Displaced	PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957		Number of dwellings	—
		From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas			—
		From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas			—
		From houses to be closed			1
D	Number of Families Displaced	From parts of buildings to be closed			—
		From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas			—
		From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas			1
		From houses to be closed			—
E	Unfit Houses Made Fit	From parts of buildings to be closed			—
		After informal action by local authority		by owner	10
		After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957		(a) by owner	5
				(b) by local authority	—
		After formal notice under Public Health Acts			—
		After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21 Housing Act, 1961			—
		After determination of a demolition order under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957			—
		After determination of a closing order under Section 27 Housing Act, 1961			—

F Houses in which Defects were remedied (Other than unfit houses made fit) After formal notice under Public Health Acts					3
G Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)	POSITION AT END OF YEAR	Retained for temporary accommodation	Under Section 48	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	— — —
			Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	— — —
			Under Section 46	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	— — —
			Licensed for temporary accommodation under section 34 or 53 – No. of houses		—
		H Purchase of Houses by Agreement	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders.		Number of houses Number of occupants

SLUM CLEARANCE. PROGRESS REPORT, 1971

PARISH	Housing Plan for 1961—1965	Houses dealt with during 1971	Houses remaining to be dealt with	Houses dealt with 1971			Total number of houses dealt with since 1956
				By Orders	Formally	Made fit Informally	
Archdeacon Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Aycliffe	16	1	—	—	—	1	88
Barnpton	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bishopston	6	1	—	—	—	1	34
Great Burdon	1	1	—	—	—	1	17
Blackwell	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Brafferton	1	—	1	—	—	—	8
Coatham Mundeville	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Coniscliffe, High	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
Coniscliffe, Low	2	—	—	—	—	—	20
Denton	1	1	—	—	1	—	4
Dinsdale, Low	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
East & West Newbiggin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Stainton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heighington	9	4	—	—	1	3	51
Houghton le Side	5	—	—	—	—	—	10
Hurworth	10	—	—	—	—	—	67
Killerby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Stainton	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Middleton-St.-George	7	2	—	—	1	1	94
Morton Palms	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Neasham	7	1	—	—	—	1	25
Piercebridge	—	1	—	—	—	1	30
Sadberge	10	3	—	2	1	—	32
Sockburn	1	—	5	—	—	—	4
Summerhouse	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Walworth	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Whessoe	1	1	—	—	1	—	11
	84	17	6	2	5	10	556

Houses in 5 year plan 1961-1965	84
Houses dealt with on 5 year plan during 1971	—
Houses remaining to be dealt with	6
Other Houses dealt with during 1971	2
Total Houses dealt with by Closing, Demolition Orders, or made fit	15
Total Houses dealt with since 1956	556

Note: Of the remaining houses to be dealt with 5 are within the proposed compulsory purchase area at Sadberge. Action on the remaining property was again deferred for one year.

Council Houses

Hurworth Place Development

Work commenced on the Hurworth Place Housing Scheme in January, 1970 and comprises 12 No. three bedroomed houses and two bungalows and an aged person dwelling scheme providing thirty-two flatlets, communal facilities and wardens accommodation.

The cost of the scheme was £178,000 and was officially opened on the 24th June, 1971.

Overcrowding

Five cases of statutory overcrowding as such were reported during the year and applications are still being received from families "living in" for the tenancy of Council houses.

Applications for Council Houses

The following applications were received during the year:—

Villages where Houses are required	Council Houses		Aged persons Bungalows	
	No. with homes of their own	No. without homes of their own	No. with homes of their own	No. without homes of their own
Aycliffe, Great	9	2	5	1
Bishopton	1	—	1	—
Brafferton	—	—	—	—
Great Stainton	—	—	—	—
Heighington	7	1	5	3
High Coniscliffe	1	1	—	1
Hurworth	7	1	14	—
Middleton-St.-George ..	12	2	8	2
Neasham	—	—	—	—
Piercebridge	—	2	—	—
Sadberge	6	1	7	—
Summerhouse & Killerby	—	—	—	—
Walworth	—	—	—	—
Whessoe	1	—	—	—
	44	10	40	7

17 applications were made as compared with 37 the previous year from persons without homes of their own.

Moveable Dwellings—Licensed Sites

There are 9 licensed sites (for an indefinite period) one site for six moveable dwellings which is not in use, three sites for two moveable dwellings and five for one moveable dwelling. All caravans are occupied.

SECTION D.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Inspection of Meat

One licenced slaughterhouse owned by a private butcher is situated in the district. During 1971, 63 meat inspection visits were made to the slaughterhouse when a total of 333 carcasses having an approximate total weight of 35 tons were examined.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ..	90	—	—	204	39	—
Number inspected ..	90	—	—	204	39	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI :						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	24	—	—	24	13	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	26.6%	—	—	11.7%	33.3%	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.5%	—
CYSTICERCOSIS:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted for Refrigeration ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	2.2%	—	—	—	—	—

Carcases and portions thereof and organs having a total weight of 4 cwts. 2lbs. were found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption and were disposed of accordingly.

Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966

Times of slaughter at the remaining slaughterhouse are—
Mondays: 8 a.m. – 7 p.m. Wednesdays: 12 noon – 7 p.m.

Inspection of other Foods

A total weight of 4 cwts 7 stones 4 lbs. of other foods comprising frozen foods, tinned meats and sundry tinned foodstuffs were condemned and disposed of accordingly.

Poultry Inspection

There is one poultry processing establishment situated within the district. A total of 9 visits were made to the premises during 1971. The plant specialises in the processing of hens which are supplied to manufacturers of chicken products and during the year approximately 350,000 birds having an approximate total weight of 105,000 lbs, were processed. Percentage of birds which were rejected was approximately 0.25% having a total weight of approximately 3,000 lbs.

During the year efforts were made again to improve the standard of hygiene throughout the premises, and some measure of improvement was achieved, particularly regarding the method of waste disposal.

The Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967 came into force during 1970. This legislation provides that birds must be slaughtered humanely and an electrical stunning device was installed at the premises. Unfortunately this device could not be used, since it was found to be unsuitable for stunning the birds and unsafe for the operatives. A more effective stunning machine is to be installed.

Poultry processing is carried out on the line system where birds are bled, wet-plucked, eviscerated, washed and stored in deep freeze refrigerators.

Operatives at the plant are instructed to reject birds found to be diseased, suspect or unsuitable and these are disposed of. It is hoped that a firmer system of inspection will be established in the near future.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963-65

The above regulations are the responsibility of the Durham County Council who are the Food and Drugs authority in respect of this district.

During 1971, the County Health Inspector took a total of 108 samples of milk from premises within the district:—

Designation	No. Samples taken	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Biological Test		Antibiotic Test		Colony Count
		P	V	F	P	F	P	F	N	Pos.	N	Pos.	Satis.
Pasteurised Milk	38	35	—	3	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Channel Isl. (pasteurised) milk	11	9	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised Milk	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated Milk	46	39	3	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	46	—	—
Channel Isl. (untreated) Milk	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Ultra Heat Treated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

P=Passed F=Failed Pos.=Positive V=Void N=Negative

Food and Drugs Act 1955

During the year 13 complaints were received. The nature of complaints and action taken are summarised as follows:—

Double cream allegedly of thin consistency – complaint passed on to Darlington C.B.C. within whose district the purchase was made. Butter with areas of mould growth – letter of warning to Supermarket concerned and advice on stock-rotation.

Two pies allegedly containing insufficient meat – pies were incomplete and no action could be taken. County Weights and Measures Department informed and would take samples to ensure compliance with Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations

Cooked mussels allegedly gritty and impalatable – found on analysis to be normal and not likely to cause illness, no further action.

Tin of banana, rice and rose hip desert (baby food) found to be mouldy – found on analysis to be partially mouldy due to a punctured can. Although an element of carelessness was involved a warning letter was sent to the Supermarket concerned.

Tinned Hamburgers containing paper – found to be inter leaving paper used in packing and no action therefore taken.

Packet of Potato crisps subject to mould growth – analyst found crisps had become mouldy on packing. Warning letter sent to manufacturer.

Beefburgers allegedly deteriorated after cooking – analyst found the product normal in all respects therefore no further action taken.

Beefburgers with alleged odour – again found to be normal and no further action taken.

Sour schools milk – advice given to dairyman (supplier) and no further complaints received.

Dirty milk bottles – dirt found to be on outside of the bottles and no further action, apart from informal advice was taken.

Frozen peas allegedly unsatisfactory – found to be seasoned and quite palatable, no further action necessary.

Meat Pie containing earwig – analyst found earwig had been baked in the pie filling, Warning letter sent to manufacturer.

Food Hygiene (Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

The principal requirements of the Regulations relate to cleanliness, hygiene in handling food and the provision of washing facilities with certain exemptions in Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles.

5 inspections of vehicles have been carried out during 1971, and where necessary informal warning letters were sent to the traders concerned.

The following table gives an analysis of the contraventions found and remedied:—

Defect	Found	Remedied
Reg. 5 Condition of vehicles	2	1
Reg. 6 Cleanliness of equipment	—	—
Reg. 7 Prevention of contamination of food	2	2
Reg. 8 Personal cleanliness	—	—
Reg. 9 Protective clothing	1	—
Reg. 10 Carriage and wrapping of food ..	—	1
Reg. 12 Temperature of certain foods ..	—	—
Reg. 13 Name and address displayed on vehicle	2	1
Sealing of Driving compartment ..	—	—
Reg. 15 Supply of water	—	1
Reg. 16 Provision of wash-hand basin ..	—	—
provision of hot and cold water supply	—	—
provision of soap, towel, nailbrush	2	2
Reg. 17 Provision of first-aid equipment ..	3	2
Reg. 18 Facilities for washing equipment ..	1	—
Reg. 19 Lighting	—	—
Reg. 20 Accumulation of refuse	—	—
Reg. 22 Receptacles for waste	2	1
	14	11

FOOD PREMISES

Educational Activity

Educational activities took the form of visits to food premises and discussion with food handlers. As in previous years, informal talks with food handlers and management during the course of inspections proved invaluable.

With the further growth of Newton Aycliffe, the number of larger shops in the area is increasing, whilst in the villages the family business still predominates.

Where new shops are proposed, educational activity frequently begins with the planning and layout of the premises. Discussion with the prospective occupiers to ensure that they are aware of their responsibilities often result in continuing co-operation and the adoption of hygienic practices beyond the limits laid down by the Regulations. This particular trend is continually being encouraged.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

During the year emphasis was placed on the inspection of food premises and the number of actual inspections was rather more than in 1970. A total of 59 inspections were made of food premises in the district resulting in a total of 60 contraventions being found and 65 contraventions remedied.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGS. 1960 - ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND AND REMEDIED

The following table indicates the type of premises and analysis of contraventions found and remedied.

	Butchers (4) F R	Bakers & Confectioners (3) F R	Wet and Cooked Shops (-) F R	General Provisions Dealers (15) F R	Misc. & Green- Grocers (-) F R	Licensed Premises		Cafes & Rest'n's. (12) F R	Canteens (10) F R	Totals (59) F R
						Clubs (-) F R	P.H. & Hotels (15) F R			
Number of premises inspected										
Reg. 6 Cleanliness of equipment	1 1	— —	— —	4 3	— —	— —	1 1	2 —	1 —	9 5
Reg. 8 Protection of food from risk contamination ..	2 2	— —	— —	7 6	— —	— —	1 2	— —	— —	10 10
Reg. 9 Personal cleanliness	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1
Reg. 10 Carrying and wrapping of open food	— 1	— 1	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 4
Reg. 12 Soil drainage arrangements	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1
Reg. 14 Sanitary Conveniences—	— —	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 2
Poor Lighting	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
Absence Hygiene Notice	1 —	— 1	— —	4 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 4
Reg. 15 Inadequate Water Supply	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Reg. 16 Provision of W.H.B.—	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Absence of W.H.B.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Absence of hot water to W.H.B.	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	1 2
Absence of soap, towel, nail brush	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 4	— 2	— —	3 7
Reg. 17 First Aid Materials	— —	— 1	— —	3 4	— —	— —	— —	3 1	— —	7 6
Reg. 18 Locker accommodation for clothing	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Reg. 19 Inadequate facilities for washing food & equipment	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Reg. 20 Lighting	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Reg. 21 Ventilation	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Reg. 23 Cleanliness and repair of food rooms, etc. ..	— —	— —	— —	9 10	— —	— —	1 1	— 1	— 1	10 13
Reg. 24 Accumulation of refuse, etc.	— —	— —	— —	8 7	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	— —	10 8
Reg. 25 Control temperature at which certain foods are to be kept	— —	— —	— —	4 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 2
	6 5	— 3	— —	40 42	— —	— —	6 8	6 6	2 1	60 65

F=Found R=Remedied

FOOD PREMISES

	Butchers	Bakers & Confectioners	Fish Shop (wet and cooked)	General Provisions Dealers	Miscellaneous including Green Grocers	Licensed Premises			Cafes & Rests	Canteens	Total
						Clubs	Shops	P.H. & Hotels			
Aycliffe, Newton	6	8	2	13	6	5	2	3	3	1	48
Aycliffe, Great ..	2	1	—	3	—	3	—	4	2	13	28
Barmpton ..	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bishopton ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Brafferton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Coatham Mundeville	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Coniscliffe, High	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Coniscliffe, Low	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dinsdale, Low ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Great Stainton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Heighington ..	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	10
Hurworth ..	2	2	1	9	—	1	1	5	—	—	21
Middleton-St.-George	1	1	1	8	2	1	—	5	—	—	19
Neasham ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Piercebridge ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Sadberge ..	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Summerhouse ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Whessoe ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
	12	12	5	49	9	13	3	33	7	14	156

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 16
Registration of Food Premises

During 1971, no applications were received for the registration of premises for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

There are no premises used for the manufacture of ice cream within the district, and no applications were received for registration of premises for the storage and sale of cream.

Registered Premises are shown in the following table:—

	Storage & Sale of Ice Cream	Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages, pickled or preserved food etc.
Aycliffe, Newton	12	3
Aycliffe, Great	6	2
Bishopton	3	0
Coatham Mundeville	1	—
Coniscliffe, High	1	—
Heighington	3	1
Hurworth	10	2
Middleton-St.-George	8	—
Piercebridge	1	—
Sadberge	2	—
Whessoe	1	—
TOTALS	48	8

SECTION E.

CLEAN AIR

Industrial Premises

There are 43 industrial premises with furnaces and of these 38 are situated on the North East Trading Estate at Aycliffe.

Chimney Heights

During the year, 4 applications were received in connection with the fixing and calculation of chimney heights for boiler plants.

Prior Approval Certificates

4 certificates were issued during the year.

Arrestment Plant Requirements

Four proposed installations were exempt from the requirements to fit arrestment plant for emissions of grit and dust.

Smoke Control

During the year, the Councils' Smoke Control programme which envisages the making of the new town at Newton Aycliffe smokeless by the mid-1970's was continued with the support of the Aycliffe Development Corporation.

The Council now have the following Smoke Control Orders in operation at Newton Aycliffe:—

Smoke Control Order	Date of operation	Acreage	No. of Premises
No. 1	1st July, 1966	247.21	1,255 approx
No. 2	1st July, 1967	142.06	1,099 approx
No. 3	1st July, 1968	129.00	1,077 approx
No. 4	1st July, 1970	45.39	595 approx
No. 8	1st July, 1971	3.95	36 approx
No. 9 (School Aycliffe)	1st Dec. 1971	310.61	31 approx
	Totals	878.22	4,093 approx

Smoke Control Order No. 5

The above Order was confirmed by the Ministry in October, 1970, but because of the anticipated shortage of solid smokeless fuels during the winter of 1970/71 the Order will become operative on 1st July, 1972, although works of adaptation commenced. The Order comprises an area of 128.41 acres and includes a total of 715 premises.

Smoke Control Order No. 8

This Order, which became operative during the year, comprises houses of recent construction requiring no works of adaptation and is in effect an extension of the No. 1 Area to include more recent development.

Smoke Control Order (School Aycliffe) No. 9

This Order was made by the Council during 1970 and confirmed by the Ministry in November, 1970. The Order has an approximate area of 310.61 acres and includes 31 houses. Date of operation is 31st December, 1971.

Atmospheric Pollution

The following graphs indicate the present trends of air pollution at Newton Aycliffe recorded during the year in comparison with the years 1970 and 1969.

Both graphs indicate a lower degree of pollution compared with previous years and this trend is expected to continue as Smoke Control progresses.

Deposit Gauge

During previous years the standard deposit Gauge and Lead peroxide instrument have been subjected to continual vandalism thus interfering with results obtained. In July, 1970 however the deposit gauge was installed on a more desirable site on the Fire Station roof Central Avenue, Newton Aycliffe which is free of interference and has enabled regular results to be obtained.

GRAPHS SHOWING PRESENT TRENDS IN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS AND THE CURRENT YEAR,
FOR THE VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTER AND LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENT.

VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTER (Smoke Concentration in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre)

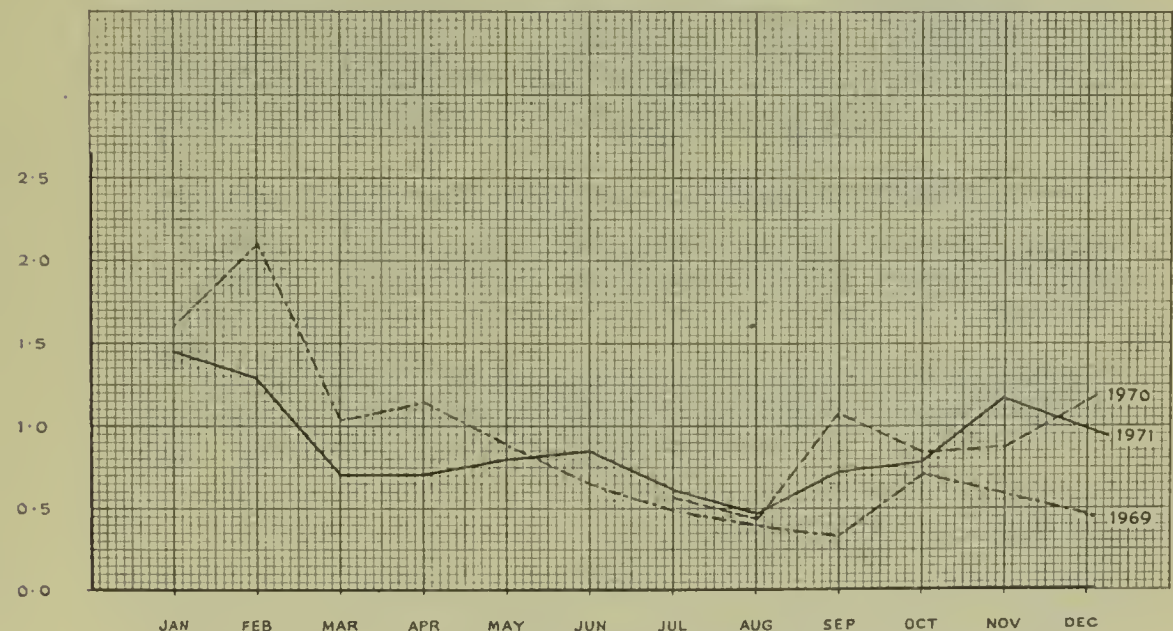
Site: NEWTON AYCLIFFE



The average concentration of smoke during the year was 35 microgrammes per cubic metre per day as compared with an average of 36 in 1970, 62 in 1969 and 117 in 1968.

LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENT – ESTIMATES OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE (Milligrammes of SO_3 per 100 Square Centimetres per Day)

Site: NEWTON AYCLIFFE



The average concentration of sulphur dioxide at Newton Aycliffe for 1971 was 0.84 milligrammes as compared with a six monthly average of 0.65 in 1970 and 1.12 milligrammes in 1969.

DEPOSIT GAUGE—

During previous years the Standard Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide instrument has been subjected to continual vandalism. In July 1970 however, the deposit was installed on a more desirable site gauge on the Fire Station roof at Newton Aycliffe, which is free of interference and has enabled regular readings to be recorded.

SECTION F.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occu's. Pr'secuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	9	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authy.	154	14	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	23	7	—	—
Totals	186	21	3	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	No. of Cases in which prosec'n' were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.9)					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act* (not including offences relating to Outwork)	7	7	—	—	—
	14	13	—	—	—

*Means of Escape in Case of Fire (Certificate).

Factories Acts 1937 to 1961.

During the year the Durham County Fire Brigade Service Officers made 7 inspections of factories and following the execution of their recommendation 7 certificates for Means of Escape in Case of Fire were issued. The total number of certificates issued and in force is 86. There are no basement factories in your area.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

General conditions are satisfactory. It was still not found possible to complete all the records of the size of farms, number of men employed and toilet facilities, for this report, and no complaints have been received.

Many employers, whilst carrying out alterations to their premises are found to be making provision for sanitary accommodation for their agricultural and horticultural workers.

SECTION G.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During 1971 informal notices were served in respect of 57 contraventions of the Act in 30 premises, details of which are shown below:—

DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTION	No. of cases	
	1970	1971
Abstracts of Act not displayed	9	4
Lack of cleanliness	4	6
Heating below minimum; or	1	—
Thermometers not provided	8	1
Ventilation inadequate	—	—
Lighting below minimum	1	—
Defective floors	12	13
Absence of first aid box	4	2
Absence of accommodation for clothing	2	1
Washing facilities not up to standard	3	—
Floors, passages and stairs unsatisfactory	14	9
Sanitary conveniences not up to standard	4	—
Premises not registered	2	1
Absence of drinking water	—	—
Fencing of exposed machinery	—	2
Provision of eating facilities	—	—
Prohibition of heavy work	—	—
Sundry matters	15	18
TOTALS	79	57

These figures show a decrease in the number of contraventions of the Act to those found during 1970, although in the majority of cases the contraventions found were of a minor nature. Many contraventions previously found were however remedied.

Accidents

Three accidents, all of which occurred in Retail Shops were reported during the year.

Each accident was investigated when the cause in each instance was found to be lack of diligence by the employee concerned rather than negligence of the employer.

Commonest types of accidents appear to be carelessness whilst using machinery or hand tools, striking against objects and slipping on floors or staircases.

No formal action was necessary in any accident notified although appropriate advice was given.

Copy of Report submitted under Section 60 of the Act to The Department of Employment and Productivity

TABLE A—REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	3	38	3
Retail shops	3	88	3
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	—	5	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	25	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	156	6

TABLE B—NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES.

30

TABLE C—ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR.

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	190
Retail shops	507
Wholesale departments, warehouses	26
Catering establishments open to the public	190
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	913
TOTAL MALES	315
TOTAL FEMALES	598

TABLE D—EXEMPTIONS

One office premises in the district received a Certificate of Exemption during the year. This was issued in respect of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities which are provided for the employees at nearby premises.

TABLE E—PROSECUTIONS

Nil.

TABLE F—STAFF

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	2
No. of other Staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil.

Remarks

A general improvement in all premises is being maintained as employees are becoming increasingly aware of the provisions of the Act. A high standard can only be maintained by regular inspections of premises, and the serving of informal notices even for the minor contraventions of the Act.

SECTION H.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951 and Regulations

There are no manufacturers of rag flock or other filling materials situated in the district, but three registered premises where these materials are used are situated on Aycliffe Trading Estate.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year maintenance treatments of sewers and sewerage works for rats were carried out throughout the district.

With regard to surface infestations of rodents, the following table shows the number of premises affected, all of which were treated successfully:—

	Agricultural properties		Non-Agricultural properties	
	Infestations	Visits	Infestations	Visits
Rats	14	50	88	318
Mice	—	—	17	56

The following infestations of insects were successfully dealt with:

Ants	..	..	..	1	Fleas	..	..	5
Bed Bugs	..	..	..	3	Red Mites	..	..	—
Bird Fleas	..	..	..	—	Silverfish	..	..	4
Clover Mites	..	..	..	4	Wasps	..	..	28
Cockroaches	..	..	..	2	Woodworm	..	..	4

Action taken in connection with treatments of the above infestations resulted in a total of 75 visits being made.

Petroleum (Regulations) Act, 1928-36

During the year petrol installations were examined by officers of the County Fire Brigade Service and recommendations made regarding requirements.

There were 85 licences issued in connection with the storage of petroleum spirit.

The number of installations in the various parishes is shown below:—

Archdeacon New.	1	Dinsdale, Low	1	Morton Palms	1
Aycliffe	32	Great Burdon	2	Piercebridge	2
Barmpton	1	Heighington	4	Sadberge	6
Bishopton	4	Houghton-le-Side	—	Sockburn	—
Blackwell	3	Hurworth	4	Summerhouse	2
Coatham Mund.	1	Killerby	1	Whessoe	2
Coniscliffe, Low	3	Little Stainton	2	Great Stainton	1
Coniscliffe, High	4	Middleton-St.-G.	8		

Civic Amenities Act, 1967

Wide publicity has been given to the provision of this Act drawing residents' attention to the penalties incurred and also to the fact that the Council undertake to remove and dispose of bulky items of refuse free of charge.

During the year 16 abandoned vehicles were reported, but in six cases the owners, when contacted, made their own arrangements for disposal. In seven other instances the vehicles were removed by persons unknown. In the three remaining cases the vehicles were removed on behalf of the Council and disposed of accordingly.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

The Council issued two licences covering a total of 18 dogs.

Byelaws in force in district

New Streets	.. .. .	9th May, 1938.
Food Handling	.. .. .	8th May, 1950.
Byelaws relating to the Sanitary Conditions and Management of Private Slaughterhouses	.. .. .	1st April, 1957.
Nuisance contrary to Public Decency in the Parishes of Great Aycliffe, Heighington, Hurworth and Middleton-St.-George	.. .. .	1st June, 1957.
Fouling of Footways by Dogs, Middleton-St.-George and Great Aycliffe	..	1st November, 1961

